## Fron County Register

BY ELI D. AKE. IRONTON, - - - MISSOURI.

# NEWS AND NOTES.

#### A Summary of Important Events.

PRESIDENT HAYES will not return to Washington until the week after the November election.

By threatening a strike all along the line, the employees of the Grand Trunk Railway have secured an advance in wages.

THE Georgia State election, which took place on the 6th, resulted in the re-election of Governor Colquitt, the regular Democratic nominee, by a majority of some 40,-

ACCORDING to returns on file in the Secretary of State's office, the Constitutional amendment voted for at the recent election in Arkansas, favoring a scaling down of the State debt, was rejected by a majority of 3,660.

THE centennial anniversary of the Battle of King's Mountain, North Carolina, was celebrated on the 6th and 7th. There was a mimic fight, representing the battle as fought between the British and American

PROF. RILEY says he has reached a stage in the management of the cotton worm when there is no longer any excuse for its ravages and that the caterpillar and the boll worm will cease to be a cause of anxiety to intelligent and enterprising planters.

THE St. Louis Merchants' Exchange has agreed to lower the present grades of red winter wheat in that market one-half grade, in order to make them more nearly conform to those of Chicago and other markets. The new system of grading takes effect on the 1st of January next.

THE St. Louis Fair opened on the 4th with a fine display in nearly every department and a large attendance. The annual pageant of the Veiled Prophets, which came off on the night of the 5th, was a magnificent affair and was witnessed by hundreds of thousands of spectators.

D. P. DEWEES, the Greenback candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, in a published letter, withdraws from the canvass, for the reason, he states, that Gen. Weaver is using his influence as the head of the National ticket, in favor of the Republican candidates.

THE editors of the leading Russian journals have been summoned before Gen. Melikoff and told that their continual discussion of a Constitution for Russia has highly displeased the Czar; that nothing more on the subject would be allowed to appear, and that during the present reign it would be premature to discuss a Constitu-

THREE conductors and baggagemen on the Kansas Pacific Railroad have been arrested, charged with a systematic scheme for swindling the company by selling forged tickets to passengers, who were instructed to leave Denver on certain trains whereby the bogus tickets were taken up by one of the conductors engaged in the conspiracy. It is not stated to what extent the scheme had been worked.

THE Bureau of Internal Revenue has been officially informed by Collector Clark, at Atlanta, Ga., that a body of thirty armed men entered Dalton, Whitefield County, Ga., and forcibly rescued property seized for violation of revenue law. Commissioner Rogers has instructed the Collector to obtain warrants for the parties engaged in the affair and to use such force as may be necessary to secure their arrest.

THE Anglo-American Syndicate has divulged its full designs, which are to build a road from Red River, in Lamar County, to the Rio Grande, in Kinney County, Tex., an extreme distance of 800 miles. Its name is the Chicago, Texas and Mexican Central, and the capital stock \$7,000,000. A charter has been obtained and officers elected. In the Board are five Texans and four Chicago citizens. Work on the road has already commenced.

ANOTHER bogus-diploma factory has been discovered in the East. It is known as the "New England University of Medicine and Surgery," and purports to be located at Manchester, N. H. Its manager is one "Doctor" Harry C. Stickney, said to be a former pupil and associate of Buchanan, of Philadelphia. The institution is known to have issued a large number of diplomas, although it exists only upon paper.

It is reported from Mazatlan, Mexico, that ex-Gov. Rubi, who was captured at the battle of San Vicente, has been shot by order of the military authorities. It is also stated that Col. Ramirez, chief of the Sinaloa revolution, had entered Mazatlan in disguise with the intention of taking a steamer bound for San Francisco, that he had been betrayed by his guide, and his capture was expected every hour, when he would undoubtedly meet a similar fate to that of Gov.

CONSIDERABLE excitement has been eaused in political circles by the publication of an alleged interview between Gen. Grant and the Rev. C. H. Fowler, in which Gen. Grant speaks somewhat disparagingly of Gen. Hancock. The latter, in an interview with a newspaper correspondent, said he could not believe Gen. Grant to be guilty of the discourtesy to a brother officer attributed to him in the publication referred to. but in case he should be assured that the Mr. statements referred to were the utterances

OUR excess of exports of merchandise stated in specie values is as follows. For the month ended August 31, 1880, \$10,917,-189; same time 1879, \$15,589,199. For eight months ended August 31, 1880, \$55,818,507; same time 1879, \$256,953,535. The excess of imports over exports of gold and silver coin and bullion was as follows: Month ended August 31, 1880, excess of imports, \$9,238,339; same time in 1879, excess of imports, \$5,935,477. Eight months ended August 31, 1880, excess of imports, \$10,434,616; same time in 1879, excess of exports, \$1,648,855; same time in 1880, excess of imports, \$79,459,431. Twelve months ended August 31, 1879, excess of the spread of the disease. imports, \$555,431.

PERSONAL AND GENERAL

BURGLARS blew open the safe in the Post-office at Ypsilanti, Mich., and secured

An attempt to burn the County Courthouse at Ottawa, Ill., was discovered and frustrated on the morning of the 3d. During the night some scoundrel effected an entrance to the Recorder's office and kindled a fire, with the evident intention of destroying the County records. As it was, fourteen books were destroyed. When the fire was extinguished a terpedo and four cans of nitro-glycerine were on the floor in the vault and the fire had nearly reached them. Had they exploded, as they would have done in a few minutes, not only would the building have been destroyed with all its valuable records, but the jail beneath would have been blown to atoms with its inmates. There was no clew to the dastardly perpetrators of

DEPUTY-MARSHAL RUTHERFORD Was attacked not long since by twelve Seminole Indians, on the line of the Seminole and Pottawattomie countries. He was in camp at the time, and had a horse killed. He sueceeded in killing one of his assailants and driving them off, but his prisoner made his escape. His assailants were afterward reinforced by about thirty of their tribe, but Rutherford made good his retreat to Paul's

A BILL-POSTER in County Armagh, Ireland, who was detected posting obnoxious notices respecting the sale of lands, was attacked and killed by some of the native

A FIRE in the underground works of the Vulcan Mine, at Leadville, Colo., on the 4th, caused great excitement and some destruction to property. A number of miners were rendered insensible by suffocation while trying to cut off the connection with other mines, but it was thought all would recover. The fire originated from the burning of an old shaft-house used as a boarding-house, the burning brands of which dropped into the shaft and set the timbers on fire. It was finally quenched by building bulkheads in all the branch levels, so as to confine the flames to a limited com-

JOSEPH MOOREHOUSE, of Elizabeth, N. J., died on the 4th from hydrophobia. He was bitten by a dog with which he was playing in May last. The wound was cauterized and Moorehouse thought no more about it until the day before he died, when he was attacked with spasms and died within 24 hours.

By the explosion of gasoline, the wife and three children of William Clark, a leading business man of Jacksonville, Fla., were fatally burned.

A STRIKE of negro laborers, compressmen and longshoremen, at Houston, Tex., begun on the 4th and threatened to assume serious proportions.

A FEW days ago Dr. Lynch, of Denton County, Texas, administered morphine through mistake for quinine to D. E. Bailey, Callie Eubanks, Mrs. James Bailey and a Mrs. Finney. The two first named died from the effects of the drug; the two latter have suffered severely, but it is thought they behind the ear with her cleached fist, knockwill recover.

uralist and geologist, died recently in camp in Willeberger County, Tex., where he was pursuing his scientific explorations.

JACQUES OFFENBACH, the favorite opera-bouffe composer, has just died in

THE International Exposition at Melbourne is open. PROF. BENJAMIN PIERCE, mathematician and Professor at Harvard College, is

THE epizooty has reached Cincinnati. AT Pottsville, Pa., on the 6th, Charlton Wilthem, an employee in the Port Clinton Iron Works, shot and seriously wounded his wife and then shot himself, dying in-

## LATE NEWS ITEMS.

stantly. Jealousy was the cause.

An affray recently occurred between whites and Indians, about 30 miles east of Los Pinos Agency, Colo., which bids fair to lead to still more serious results. According to one account, two Indians invaded the freighters' camp of J. H. Jackson and acted in a threatening manner, which re- club, and is about to contract an alliance with sulted in A. T. Jackson, a nephew of J. H. Jackson, shooting families of Krasnojarsk. His dinner parties one of the Indians, said to be a son of Chief | are attended by the chief official personages Sapanovari, killing him. The next day the party were surrounded by Indians, who demanded the men who did the shooting the night before. A company of soldiers had meanwhile arrived at the scene of the trouble and took the freighters in charge and marched them to Kline's Ranch. Young Jackson was then started for Gunnison City for trial, in charge of several men, but the party had only proceeded about three miles when the Indians overpowered the guard, as claimed by them, and took off their prisoner, whose fate has not yet been learned. Jackson's friends are indignant at the military authorities for not affording them proper protection, and threaten to avenge his death, if such, as is probable, be the termination of his captivity.

THE Chilian forces, under the command of Capt. Patrick Lynch, have occupied Chimbote, Peru, and, unless a heavy contribution is forthcoming, which has been demanded, the place is to be sacked. There are large sugar manufacturing establishments at this place. Reports of peace between Peru and Chili seem to be without foundation.

VIRGINIA's population is 1,509,335. being an increase over the population of 1870 of 284,172, or about 23 per cent.

THREE cars of an express train on the Fitchburg (Mass.) Railroad were thrown from the track at Littleton Station the night of the 7th. A Faulkner, from Ayer, and Mr. A. Vartney, the Master Car-builder of Gen. Grant, he should not long neglect to of the road, were both instantly give the public his side of the questions at killed, while fifteen other persons were injured, some of them seriously. The cars were terribly wrecked, and the fact that there were comparatively few passengers on board is the only thing that saved it from being a wholesale disaster.

Two masked highwaymen captured one of Barlow & Sanderso n's mail coaches, eight miles from Denver, on the night of the 7th. Strange to say, the only thing taken was the unregistered mail pouches. There were two passengers on board, neither of whom was molested, and the express pac'sages and registered mail pouch were left in-

A WELL-DEFINED case of yellow fever is reported from New Orleans, but so late in the season as to cause no apprehencion of The Latest Arctic Explorer.

LIEUTENANT SCHWATKA, whose narrative of researches in the Point regions is just now crowning him with fame, has intimate friends of both sexes in Chicago, and used often to spend weeks at a time here when on furlough from frontier service. He is personally well known to several of the officers attached to General Sheridan's staff. He entered the Military Academy at West Point on July 1, 1867, graduating June 12, 1871, and immediate ly receiving his appointment as a Second Lieutenant, with assignment to the Third United States Cavalry. He was dispatched to Arizona in charge of some recruits, and was stationed for a time at Camp McDowell. From Camp McDowell he was transferred to Fort McPherson, Nebrasica, whence, several months later, he changed base to North Platte, where he took charge as Quartermaster. A gentleman who performed cierical service for the Lieutenant, and wno is now a resident of Chicago, testifies that he had a scrupulous respect for the accuracy of details, and was honest to an exacting degree. From May 1, 1872, till August, 1871, he was stationed at North Platte, though meanwhile going into the Big Horn Mountains on an expedition after hostile Sioux. Later he was stationed successively at Sheridan, Spotted Tail Agency and Russell, and served through the campaign against the Sioux in 1876. On March 6, 1878, he was granted leave of absence to enable him to prose cute the search for relies of the lost Franklin party. Colonel Fred Grant, who was classmate with Lieutenant Schwatka at West Point, said he was nineteen years of age when he entered the academy. He came from Oregon, where his parents resided. Schwatka, while personally popular among his classmates, was regarded as an eccentric character. He appeared at the academy in July wearing a heavy overcoat and a fur cap. He was extremely brusque of manner, and enjoyed a practical joke, but withal was tenderhearted and generous to his companions. In study he was close and energetic, and it was said by his classmates that he hungered for fame. Colonel Grant safd Schwatka's nosc was generally shorn of a part of its skin, and even in those days he looked as if he might have been but recently released from the fet-'ers of an arctic winter.-Chicago Times.

A Dramatic Court Scene. WASHINGTON, October 2. A DRAMATIC and exciting scene was enacted in the Equity Court-to-day, during the progress of the hearing of a habeas corpus case involving the custody of William Rdear Thomas, four years of age, son of Johnson P. Thomas, who had given it over to the charge of his daughter by a former wife. Mrs. Gittings. The child was brought into court to-day by its mother. Mrs. Thomas has been living apart from her husband for some time. The father said it was his desire that the child should be given into the custody of Mrs. Gittings, as his wife was unfit to keep it, and the court made an order accordingly. Mr. Meloy, the bailiff, was directed to turn the child over to Mrs. Gittings, and went to the mother for that purpose. Mrs. Thomas caught the child by the wrist and refused to give it up. A struggle ensued between the moth er and officers of the court for the possession of the child. The mother fought desperately, and it was with the greatest difficulty the child could be taken from her. When finally her grasp was broken she shook her clenched fist in her husband's face and charged him with being the cause of all her trouble. He made some reply which added to her rage, and as he sat down she struck him ing him and the chair over. The court-room PROF. JACOB BALL, a well known nat- was finally cleared, and the contending parties went off in opposite directions. The child evinced a decided preference for Mrs. Git tings, and showed pleasure at the decision of the court. Within half an hour another petition was filed by Mrs. Thomas for a writ of habeas corpus, requiring Mrs. Gittings to profuce the child, which, she states, was placed in her charge by her husband, and is now un-

#### and made returnable next Saturday. A Wealthy Criminal in Exile.

lawfully withheld from her. A rule was issued

Nor every criminal who incurs the penalty of banishment to Siberia is on that account to be compassionated, if we are to believe the accounts of Mr. Juchanzeff's sojourn in exile. recently published by a St. Petersburg journel. This eminent malefactor, known throughout Russia by the significant soubriquet of 'The Stealer of Millions," has contrived to rethin possession of the enormous fortune he acquired by high-class swindling. When condemned to transportation, he traveled to Krasnojarsk, the town selected for his penal residence by the Imperial authorities in princely styly, attended by a suite of servants, carriages and horses, and it would appear that he is to become the leader of fashion in that Siberian city. Tailors, perfumers and tobacconists advertise their wares under his name; he has been elected a member of the leading a young fady belonging to one of the first and local notabilities; ladies of the best society flock to his evening receptions and accept the splendid presents with which he judicious ly courts their favor and social countenance. It is proposed by a committee of Krasnojarsk "lionnes" to present him, upon his wedding day, with a wreath of laurel, oak leaves and roses. Altogether, for a convicted misdemeanant undergoing sentence of banishment, he appears to be leading an uncommonly pleasant life. Not so the thousands of hi dupes, who, having trusted their fortunes to his keeping, suffered total ruin at his hands .-London Telegraph.

## Cost of the Postal Service.

WASHINGTON, October 4. THERE were in the service of the Post-office Department the 30th of June, 1880, 5,862 contractors for the transportation of mails on public routes. There were also 1,857 special officers, each with a mail-carrier, whose pay from the Department is not allowed to exceed the net postal yield of the office. Of the publie routes in operation there were 11.112 aggregating in length 343,508 miles, at an annual cost of \$18,747,901. Adding compensation of railway post-office clerks, route agents, mailroute messengers, local agents, etc., amounting to \$3,548.278, the aggrerate cost of the entire service for the fiscal year en led June 3), 1880, was \$22,236,289. The service was divided as follows: Railroad route, \$5,32) miles in length; annual transportation, 96,497,443 miles; annual cost, \$10,5.9,271, of which amount \$1,259,216 was for railway post-office ear service. Steamboat routes, 23, 25 miles in length; annual transpor-tation, 5,68,578 miles; annual cost, \$8-7,221. Other routes on which the malls are required to be conveyed with celedity, certainty and security, 25,248 miles in length; annual transporfation 76,070,995 miles; annual cost, \$7,321,-499. During the year railroad routes were increased in length 5,329 miles, and in cost \$971,-681. Steamboat routes were increased 2,680 miles in length, and in cost \$132,863. Star routes were increased in length 19,768 miles, at an increased cost of \$919.660. There was an increase over the preceding year in total length of routes of 27,177 miles, at an increase ia annual cost of \$2,021,183. The increase in cost for reilway post-office clerks, route agents, etc., amounted to \$250,214, making a total increase in the cost of the service over the preceding year of \$ .. 281,3.7.

THE tramp question: "Madam, will you please give me some old clothes? I am so hungry I don't know where I shall sleep to-night."

Every harness-maker leaves traces of his work behind.

#### Religion of the Dakota Tribes.

COLONEL H. B. CARRINGTON, at the merican Association of Science, spoke about the Dakota tribes, particularly with regard to their religion. All nations seem to have some traditions about their origin, and these are often as strange as the most active fancy could invent or the strongest imagination con-ceive. The chief of the Japanese Lega-tion, while in this country, said: "We have a tradition in Japan that our people came from the skies in a boat, and we have pictures that try to represent our ancestors. I know enough now to see that our people could not sail out of the sky; but when I see people here, who for the first time remind me of the pictures of our forefathers, I wonder with awe whether America was not their home and the ocean waves took them to Japan." He referred to the red men of America. Perhaps some of the traditions will find their explanation when the study of anthropology, ethnolegy and some other sciences and sources of knowledge has been followed for a few years more; and, indeed, we must admit that some of these traditions are of such a character as to indicate an origin for them which is more than mere fancy or imagination. Colonel Carrington includes among the tribes of which he speaks, not only the Dakotas, but also the Pawnees, Winnebagoes, Sioux and some others. In no case has he found any words in the Indian language for cursing God. The Indian's reverence for the Great Spirit is above that of some white men who claim to be his superior. The Indian idea of the spirit land is that it is a physical paradise, where every taste and longing is promptly met. If he wants food, it is near at hand; water springs up ready for use; ponies and game abound; blossoms, leaves and fruit never fail; all is perennial and perpetual. The Indian conception of hell is quite different from our own. There is the same profusion of mercies and good things there, but like Dives, who saw the happiness of Heaven beyond his reach, the bad Indian can not partake of the pleasures which surround him after death. Chief Joseph was once asked if he desired to have schools and churches on the Wallowa Reservation, He replied that he did not, and gave as his reason that they would "teach us to quarrel about God, as the Catholics and Protestants do. We fight each other, but we don't want to fight about God." Their mode of burial by raising the dead upon platforms beyond the reach of wild beasts, until the dust returns to earth, is full of strange fancies.

## Lord Townley's Family Bible.

THE following advertisement appears in the Windham County (Conn.) Transcript:

\$500 REWARD. \$300 in Cash will be Paid for the Recovery of

the Bible of Mary Stevens, of Canterbury, Mary Stevens lived for many years in Canterbury, Conn., and died in East Thompson, December 7, 1861. A short time before her death she stated that she was Mary Townley. of Lancashire, and that when she left her home in England she brought her mother's family bible with her. The last known of this Bible is that it was carried away by Robert Stevens (husband of Mary Stevens), when he

deserted her about the year 1780.

Robert Stevens died at Abington Four Corners, in Pointret, Conn., December 3, 1791. It is thought that he left this Bible among his effects. The Bible was printed sometime between 1600 and 1709, and could be easily identified by the family according to the Townhor. tified by the family record of the Townley family inscribed in it. Any communication regarding this should be addressed to F. A. HILL, New York,

P. O. Box 2017. The advertisement is the key to a romance, which may be briefly told. The Mary Stevens referred to was a beautiful and accomplished daughter of Lord John Townley, of Lancashire, Eng. She was born in 1717, and while yet a young maiden she eloped with a man named Williams. Little is known of his history, but it is probable that his family was of lower social standing than the Townleys, inasmuch as the bitter opposition of the latter to the marriage of Mary and her lover led to the elopement. To elude pursuit, when they quit England they assumed the name of Stevens. Mrs. Stevens took her mother's family Bible with her, which contained a complete family record. They settled in Windham County, in this State. Nine children were born to them. Soon after the birth of the last child, Stevens deserted his wife, taking with him the family Bible. Just before her death, Mrs. Stevens acquainted her youngest daughter with the family his-Stevens died in Pomfret, Windham County, in 1791, and anxious search is now being made for the Bible, which, it is supposed, he had in his possession at the time of his death. It contains evidence which will establish the claims of the heirs of Mary Townley, his wife, to an estate estimated at \$100. 009,000. Undoubtedly the Bible is stowed away in some attic in Eastern Connecticut.-New York Sun.

## Diphtheria in Canadian Provinces.

In some portions of the maritime provinces diphtheria has prevailed to an alarming extent during the past few years. The cause may be found in the miliar dye. About two months after lack of sanitary regulations. The St. the plants are sown they produce a pale John Telegraph says: "In the smaller red flower. They are then cut, thrown John Telegraph says: "In the smaller towns there are no sewers, often there are no gutters to the streets, and little or no attention has been given to surface drainage. The streets are often fourteen hours; the whole mass apfilthy, but they are really the cleanest part of the village. Any one who has taken up his abode for a week or a fortnight in one of these villages which are just outside of the line of sanitary improvements will find it hard to escape many unpleasant impressions. The water from wells is flat and insipid, having prepared for export. the unmistakable taint of saturated soil. The surroundings are simply abominable." Fortunately, the people are at length becoming aroused, and are organizing voluntary sanitary associations. increased attention is also, we are glad to observe, being bestowed on sanitary matters by City Commissioner Coats-worth, and no better measures can be adopted than the purification of the city for protecting it against diphtheria and like diseases .- Toronto Mail.

THERE was a notable gathering at Farmington, Mass., recently, when Dexter Hemenway, 86 years old, was visited by his six brothers. Mr. Hemenway played a bass-viol in the Baptist Church for thirty years without missing a Sunday. He and his six brothers count up 514 years between them.

#### FOREIGN GOSSIP.

A NEWSPAPER in the Persian tongue is to be published in London, for dissemination in Persian speaking coun-

THE London pilgrimage to Lourdes is postponed. Cardinal Manning has expressed an opinion that it would be liable to a political interpretation.

THE latest artistic craze in England is for dresses made of house flannel. The effect of these is better than might be expected. The color is usually a cool yellow.

THE Italian Government is to put up a monument to King Victor Emanuel whose cost will amount to something more than a million and a quarter of

WILHELMINA HELENA PAULINA MARIA is the very long name of the very little daughter of the King and Queen of the Netherlands. She is to be called Princess Wilhelmina, and as a girl can have no pretensions to the throne of Holland.

AMERICAN advertising agents in Italy have made it necessary to put up no-tices to "post no bills" on the very walls of the remains of Pompeli, and when a tourist sees one of these notices the chances are that he'll exclaim. "Things in those days were about as they are now."

Or the two most eminent dogs of the day, Prince Bismark's Tyras and Victor Hugo's Senat, the latter has just died full of years and honors, and received interment in the grounds of Hauteville House. With him was buried the silver collar presented him by his master, whose faithful companion he had been through long years of exile.

THE Austrian Crown Prince Rudolph and his Belgian bride will pass the first years of their married life in one of the most ancient and imposing castles in Europe, the castle on the Hradschin, that rises abruptly from the Moldau and towers above the City of Prague. A part of the castle is being remodeled and handsomely refurnished for their reception.

THE Princess of Wales is a picture of of her husband's yacht. She always wears a plainly-made dress of some dark color, with a sailor's hat, or a close soft hat, which is exceedingly becoming to her. Her little daughters are dressed in black serges or simple cottons, and sailor's hats always crown their long, fair hair.

AT the Orleans Railroad Station in Paris, the other day, 8,000 pilgrims were gathered for a trip to Lourdes. A large number were crippled and bedwith stretchers and mattresses upon which emaciated and helpless forms were reclining. Babes abounded, and their wan and scared faces were pitiable. The incapable numbered onefourth of the entire band.

#### SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

JAPANESE horseshoes are made of straw-mats and so slightly fastened to the animals' feet that the principal streets in the cities are strewn with castoff sandals of the ponies.

THE locomotives used on the railroads of the United States are doing the work of 29,000,000 horses, while the census of 1870 aggregates horses of all ages at less than 9,000,000.

Ir is estimated that Minnesota requires five million pounds of twine to bind its wheat crop, and the Farmers' Board of Trade recommends home manufacture, and the cultivation of hemp

for that purpose. NUTMEGS grow upon a tree from 25 to 30 feet high, which bears a fruit resembling in form and size the seckel pear. When ripe the outer shell of this fruit breaks, revealing an inner case of bright red, known to commerce as mace. This in its turn is removed, and the nutmeg is found inclosed in a third shell, harder than either of the others.

A DISCOVERY has just been made by M. Toussaint, a professor in the veterinary school at Toulouse, by which he has succeeded in inoculating animals with vaccine taken from an infected one, and rendering them proof against epidemics, such as pleuro-pneumonia, etc. M. Pasteur, it is well known, was successful in vaccinating poultry, and thus preserving them from the attack of what is known as chicken cholera.

A MIXTURE of sulphur and grease has been in use for some time as a lubricant for the bearings of heavy shafting. Sulphur alone, as is well known, has the effect, when properly introduced, of cooling a hot bearing. But why sulphur should so act has not been well understood. Von Heeren offers this explanation: Fine metallic dust is formed when a journal becomes hot, and this dust, combining with the sulphur, produces a soft and greasy compound of a decidedly antifrictional character.

THE coloring principle of the indigo plant is contained in the stems and leaves, which yield a colorless liquid changed by fermentation into the fainto large stone vats, covered with water and held down by heavy weights. Fermentation begins in about twelve or pears to be boiling and bubbles of purple air arise. When this process is fin-ished the liquid is drawn off into another vat and violently stirred to precipitate the coloring matter which is left to settle. Again the water is drawn off, leaving the indigo, which is dried and

MAJ. MAJENDI, in speaking of the ignition of gunpowder by simple percussion, says: "There is ample testimony that gunpowder can be exploded by a blow with comparative ease, the fact being that the temperature at which gunpowder explodes (about 540 to 560 degrees) is readily reached by percus-sion or friction if the powder be so placed that there is no absorption of the energy by the cushioning of the blow. and this temperature is a long way within that at which heat becomes visi ble. Copper tools may be made to give out sparks. I have had much experience of this in some experiments which I made. The great thing for young men to avoid, whatever tools they use, is the exercise of force beyond what is absolutely necessary, or disaster may

Ir now takes \$14 in Turkish more to pay for staying over night at a Turkish hotel.

THE new colony of the Cumberland plateau in Tennessee, in which Thomas Hughes is interested with a company of English and American philanthropists, has been named appropriately Rugby. The road to the town will be finished soon, and a formal opening is to take place. A lawn-tennis court has already been established.

THE art of dressing in the common-est materials, and yet looking superior to other women, is studied by fashiona-ble Parisians. Fourteen ladies recently entered into competition, and the prize was awarded to a dress made of that coarse sacking used for packing pur-poses, trimmed somewhat incongru-ously with Valenciennes lace and floral embroidery on a gold ground, parasol and shoes to match. The experiment, however, was decidedly expensive, for though the dress itself cost a mere nothing, the lace was worth \$300, the handle of the parasol cost \$120 and the embroidery \$160, not to speak of the

MR. GEO. W. MORRIS, the conductor on the Indianapolis and St. Louis road, who met with a horrible death the other day, was conversing with a newspaper man a short time since and remarked he had traveled over 50,000 miles since entering the service of the Indianapolis and St. Louis, and had been in several accidents, but had never yet been in-jured. As the engine whistled for the next station, Mr. Morris arose, and re-marked thoughtfully : "In our business it comes sooner or later to us all, and I can't say how soon I may be a victim." He told the truth. It seems but a question of time with train men. "It comes sooner or later to all."

ONCE more it was supposed not to be loaded. A son of Mr. Wells, of River-head, on Long Island, fifteen years old, pointed a pistol at his brother, who was two years his senior, and pulled the trigger, "as he had often done before." He pulled it once too often, the charge . with which the pistol really was loaded exploded, and the elder boy fell dead. modest good taste as she walks the deck It is reported that the weapon had been a familiar plaything about the house, because "no one suspected that it was loaded." That the mere absence of suspicion sufficed and that nobody took pains to be certain that it was not loaded would seem to be incredible folly, were not such cases common.

A PLAINLY dressed little lady from San Francisco recently appeared at a California watering place and was snubbed by all the ladies. She sent home for her best dresses and all her diaridden. The station was blocked up monds. After her trunks arrived she went to breakfast in a magnificent morning dress made by Worth, and profusely ornamented with diamonds, and her two little children were dressed in the height of fashion. Every body seemed auxious to make amends for past slights, but she was extremely distant to one and all. She cut them in this way for a week, then packed up her home, and resumed her plain and comfortable vacation clothes.

## Telling Bad News.

ONE of the hardest things on earth to go is to break sad news to people. You never can tell exactly how it is going to strike them. They may faint, or they may go into a paroxysm of grief, or they may stand it with stony calmness. But generally they do what you least expect, and that is why it makes it so hard to tackle them. A Northern New Hampshire Deacon had a very embarrassing time of it recently when on one of these sad errands. He called upon a bereaved citizen, and, assuming an expression of countenance sufficiently lugubrious to dull the edge of a jackknife, said: "My dear friend, don't be alarmed." Immediately the citizen, who had up to that moment shown no sign of alarm, began to look scared. Such is the contrariness of human nature. The Deacon continued: "This is a world of sorrow and tribulation, and we ought to nerve ourselves to bear its ills." "Deacon, what're you driving at?" asked the now thoroughly aroused citizen. "It's always a hard duty to be the bearer of ill news," said the Deacon. "Yes, yes! Go on," cried the citizen, growing more nervous every instant. 'Can you stand news of bereavement?" asked the Deacon. "Good heavens, I'll try! Is it very bad? Do tell me what it is?" exclaimed the pale and trembling man. "You won't faint?" "No, no! But if you keep me in this suspense I shall!" And the citizen was in such a state of scare that he shook all over and was as white as a sheet. "Well, bear it with Christian resignation, my dear friend," said the Deacon. "Your mother-in-law-now don't lose your selfcontrol-your mother-in-law is dead. The look of horrified anxiety, grief and despair passed from the citizen's face. A look of supreme disgust took its place. "You great idiot," he cried. "have you palayered around all this time to tell me that? Don't you know any better than to come here and frighten me this way? By Jove, sir, you acted so durned melancholy and awful that you scared me most to death. I thought mebbe a team had run over my dog and broke his back!" The Deacon went home disgusted .- Boston Post.

## A Japanese School-Girl.

Among the list of passengers who arrived last Tuesday on the China steamer was a young Japanese lady by the name of Minei Yabu, who is on her way to a college in the East to perfect her-self in English. Miss Yabu belongs to the nobility of Japan. Her father, Sanefusa Yabu, is a high official in a department of the imperial household. She was born in the old capital of Kioto, and although but sixteen years of age has some renown in her native country as a poetess. Added to this accomplishment she possesses that of an artist, devoting much of her time to landscape devoting much of her time to landscape painting. She is already a graduate of the Tokio Girls' Normal (English) School. She left here, in company with her friends, in the Eastern bound train last Friday morning for the East, where she will remain three years. In appearance Miss Yabu is extremely petite, being much below the medium, of light complexion, fascinating black eyes, and the bright, cheerful countenance which is generally found in ladies of rank of Japan.—San Francisco Chronicle.